

Investigation Request:

Chaos at Cobalt

A cross-platform investigation

Cobalt Edge Technologies seeks your help investigating a compromise affecting both Windows and Linux systems.

Can you crack the case?



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Cobalt Edge Technologies recently expanded its IT footprint, launching a new email system and website.



Employees responded positively, but inexperienced staff failed to keep several applications updated.



Shortly after the website went live, a threat actor gained access and began moving laterally within the network.



Some unusual activity was noticed, but a full domain compromise occurred before containment began.



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The evidence collected includes both disk and memory images from four systems within the Cobalt Edge network:

CHI-L-WEB-04

Ubuntu 24.04 LTS
web server
running WordPress

CHI-L-CONF-01

AlmaLinux OS 10
server hosting Confluence

DESKTOP-9RQ7DGC

Windows 11 25H2
user workstation

CHI-W-ADDC-01

Windows Server 2025
domain controller and mail
server (cobaltnedge.x0)

Your Goals



Identify the threat actor's path
through the environment



Determine what data
was exfiltrated



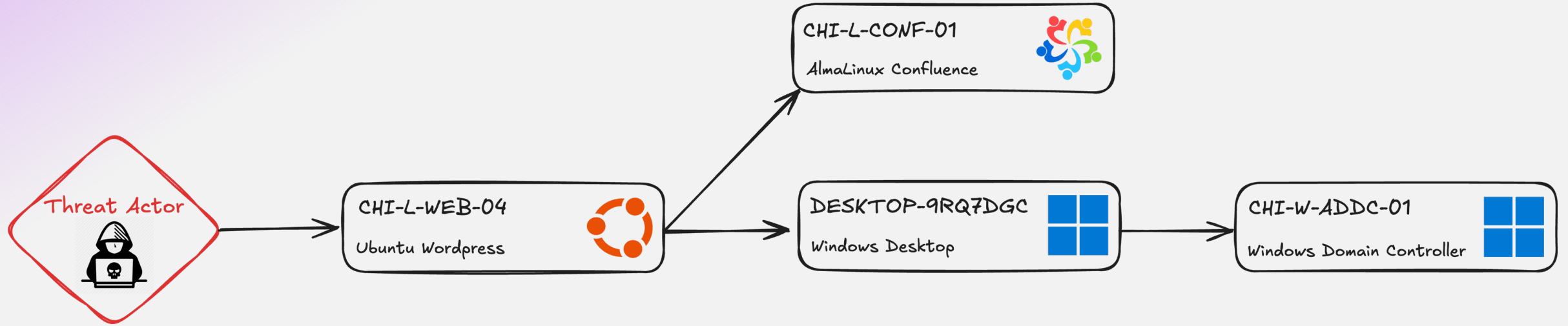
Locate any persistence
mechanisms left behind

STOP HERE!

The next section will take you through what the threat actor did, so hold your horses until you complete your analysis!



Lateral Movement Overview



Visualization of lateral movement and relationships between all four systems within the environment.

So, What Actually Happened?

Initial Access and Foothold on CHI-L-WEB-04



Initial access occurred via an outdated plugin on the company's WordPress site.

- Once the foothold was established, the threat actor exfiltrated Firefox profile data, Bash history, and /etc/shadow.



Credentials recovered from this host were used to gain SSH access with elevated privileges and exfiltrate the WordPress database.

- Persistence was achieved by modifying a MySQL startup script and configuring Cloudflare tunnels for remote access.

So, What Actually Happened?

Lateral Movement Across CHI-L-CONF-01 and DESKTOP-9RQ7DGC



From the web server, the threat actor pivoted to **CHI-L-CONF-01**, exploiting a Confluence vulnerability for reconnaissance.

- Using credentials from **CHI-L-WEB-04**, they obtained full access and exfiltrated Firefox profile data and the PostgreSQL database.



Leveraging stolen credentials, the threat actor pivoted to **DESKTOP-9RQ7DGC**, read email data, disabled security tools, and exfiltrated documents.

- A new local account was created for future access.



A domain administrator noticed suspicious activity and began investigating.

So, What Actually Happened?

Domain Compromise on CHI-W-ADDC-01



Captured RDP credentials from the administrator's session enabled lateral movement to **CHI-W-ADDC-01** (domain controller and mail server).

- The NTDS.dit Active Directory database and mail server contents were exfiltrated.



With a full domain compromise achieved, the threat actor began exfiltration of all collected data.



The administrator recognized the intrusion and initiated incident response procedures to preserve evidence.

